

## The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1908.

## TWO NOTABLE TRIALS.

The two notable trials which have attracted so much attention, the one in North Carolina and the other in South Carolina, have at last come to a close, and the verdict in each case was a acquittal. In some respects the cases were similar. The charge was homicide, and the accused were both men of prominence and influence. The plea in each case was the same, the "hip-pocket" plea, as it is termed in slang. Haywood, of Raleigh, pleaded that he thought his life was in peril, and that he shot in self-defense, and so did Tillman, of South Carolina. In the Haywood case there was a personal encounter, in which a blow was passed, and as it afterwards turned out, Skinner, Haywood's antagonist was armed. Judge Peebles charged the jury that as the prosecution admitted that Skinner struck Haywood, and as there was nothing to show that the defendant had provoked the blow, the charge of murder in the second degree "was eliminated." That, continued the judge, reduced the charge to manslaughter, or excusable homicide, and he concluded:

"The defendant claims his witnesses say Skinner was reaching for his pistol. The State says the burden ought to be removed because of the blow. The blow did not excite the killing, but it does away with malice. If you believe the killing was done in anger and passion, and from a reasonable fear that Haywood's life was in danger, or he was about to suffer bodily harm, it is manslaughter, but if you believe the defendant did the killing under the apprehension that his life was in danger, or he was liable to great bodily injury, it is excusable homicide, and the defendant should be acquitted."

The judge further charged:

"Much has been said about the deliberate manner in which the defendant did the shooting. This has nothing to do with the case. Because a man acts coolly, it does not debar him from the benefit of the law. A brave man is really in a better position to know when his life is in danger than the coward, who possibly might shoot when there was no necessity."

Taken altogether, the judge's charge was almost equivalent to an instruction for acquittal, and under the circumstances any other verdict would doubtless have been a great surprise to both sides.

In the Tillman case there was no personal encounter. Gonzales was walking along the street, when Tillman drew a pistol, fired with deadly aim, and inflicted a fatal wound. Yet Tillman pleaded that he thought Gonzales was about to shoot him, and that he fired to save his own life. This fear, as was afterwards shown, was groundless, even if it existed, for Gonzales was unarmed. Tillman introduced witnesses to prove, however, that Gonzales had made threats against him, and as he fired he exclaimed: "I got your message!" whatever that may have meant. He also swore on his own account that Gonzales thrust his hands in his overcoat pockets in a threatening manner, which he interpreted as a motion to draw a pistol.

It is hard to believe that the members of the jury gave such a flimsy plea as this their serious consideration. That was the defense of Conductor Goodman, who killed H. C. Parsons at Clinton Forge several years ago, and as Parsons was unarmed, the jury would not entertain it. On such a pretext any man may slay his enemy at will, and yet go scot free. The court instructed the jury in the Tillman case that to sustain the plea of self-defense, the defendant must satisfy the jury by a preponderance of evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, of four things: That he was without fault in bringing on the difficulty; that he believed at the time that it was necessary to take the life of his adversary to save his own life, or to save himself from serious bodily harm; that a man of ordinary firmness, prudence and courage, in a like situation, would have come to the same conclusion; and that he had no probable means of escape.

It is inconceivable that the jury could have believed that the "preponderance of the evidence" sustained the defendant's plea, in view of the fact that Gonzales made no assault upon Tillman, and that he could not have intended to play him, or to do him "serious bodily harm," as he was going about his business, with no weapon whatever upon his person.

Tillman was acquitted for other reasons best known to the jury. It was shown that Gonzales had repeatedly denounced him in the most offensive manner through the columns of his newspaper, and the jury may have felt that Tillman had been hounded beyond the powers of endurance. But admitting that the provocation was great, it was not

aroly and brutal and in outrageous violation of Southern chivalry for this giant of physical strength to shoot the brave and gallant editor like a dog, giving him no chance to defend his life.

We are very slow to criticize the verdict of a sworn jury. In law it may have been technically right. But from this distance it seems an outrageous miscarriage of justice. It is certainly not the verdict of the people.

As for Tillman, he had a fair trial by a "jury of his peers," and he was acquitted. His partisans are jubilant, and they may lionize him man and even try to put him into the Governor's chair. But outside of his own clique Tillman will forever be held in contempt by every brave man who loves chivalry and fair play.

## THE NORFOLK PRIMARY.

The Good Government party in the city of Norfolk claim a glorious victory over their opponents, whom they call the "Ring." All but two of the candidates of the Good Government faction were elected, including members of the City Committee.

But the defeated faction have set up the cry of fraud, claiming that there were many irregularities. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, which is opposed to the "Ring," says that a blunder was committed when the "Ring" people were denied representation in the primary, and another blunder when they were refused tally-keepers within the polling places. As for the viva voce system of voting, our contemporary says that it wants no more of it in Norfolk.

"The supreme issue of this primary," it adds, "is that there should be no more viva voce voting. It is either necessary to make a travesty of it, as was done in this case, or to permit the moral and physical intimidation of voters at the polls. For example, it is claimed by the leaders of the victorious wing of the local Democracy that scores of men voted for the good government candidates under the rules established by who would either have voted the other way or remained away from the polls had they been compelled to declare their votes publicly. In other words, that in order to ascertain the real will of the majority of Democratic voters it was necessary to transmute the viva voce method into a secret ballot by putting the voter beyond the earshot of the spotters."

The Virginian-Pilot concludes with a plea for the secret ballot, "whereby the citizen can vote his convictions without running the risk of losing his job."

We believe the model system is an honestly conducted primary with the secret ballot. The secret ballot is undoubtedly the surest way of polling the full vote and of ascertaining the true sentiments of the voters. Let the primary system be continued. Let us make such improvements as are necessary, but by all means let it become the established method in Virginia of selecting candidates within the Democratic party.

## OLD TIMERS.

The Wilmington Star, owned and edited by Mr. W. H. Bernard, "an old Richmond boy," speaking of some local reminiscences that have been published in Richmond papers, wonders if there is a man now connected with the press here who can recall the time when the city had but two police officers on duty—"Old Byrd Page" and "Old Clem White"—as the mischievous boys called them. We believe there is no one now connected with the newspapers of Richmond who was connected with them before or during the war, but one or two have been in harness since 1865. Two or three gentlemen residents here, but now retired from active service were in journalism, or in the printing business, fifty or sixty years ago, and all of them in the enjoyment of uncommonly good health, age considered.

The Mr. Bernard, before mentioned, is, we believe, a son of Mr. Peter D. Bernard, who was at one time the publisher of the Southern Literary Messenger. Billy has been for many, many years a citizen of Wilmington, N. C., and has become so good a "Tar-Heel" he had thought he had forgotten his Virginia nativity. However, we are at once disabused of that impression when we hear him talk of "Old Byrd Page" and "Old Clem White"—names now seldom heard in Richmond, though once well known to every man and boy here.

## PATRIOTS WANT PAY.

The Cuban republic wishes to borrow the sum of \$35,000,000, with which to pay the claims of the soldiers who served it—or say they served it—in the war which resulted in securing that country's independence from Spain. As yet the officers of government have been unable to finance this loan, and for two very good reasons. In the first place, it is not believed the revenues of the republic would be sufficient to enable it to meet the interest charges. Again, the United States Government frowns upon the whole scheme, and investors are little inclined to put their money into Cuban hands, when this country disapproves. Meanwhile, it is said the claimants are very indignant and threaten to start a new revolution if they are not paid.

What is surprising to some people is that, there should be so many Cubans who claim to have served in the patriot army for months and years when it is a notorious fact that that army was always small. True the men were in the habit of taking furloughs whenever they pleased, but at no time were the thousands, who now appear, seen in battle array. It would seem, however, that those who really did honest, faithful service ought to be paid what is their due. Because there were many "frauds," few faithful ought not to be left unpaid, as well as unhonored and unused.

The Cuban press, commenting on the failure to obtain the loan, foreshadows a fresh outbreak in the Eastern part of the island unless reciprocity is promptly approved at Washington. We suppose reciprocity will be regarded as half a loaf, but how it can be expected to silence the clamorous veterans we do not quite understand.

The United States Congress will

meet about the 8th of November to consider the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and, dispatches say, President Palma is confident the treaty will be passed.

One of Palma's cabinet officers, speaking of the discontent in Cuba, says: "The army must be paid, also the Republic cannot survive another 24th of February, and unless the American Government gives its moral support to our attempt to raise the loan sought for, we cannot hope to secure a dollar."

As we have said, it is not unreasonable that the men who served in the Cuban patriot army and served faithfully, should ask to be compensated. That there is a problem of how to get rid of the unworthy claimants there can be no doubt. The United States itself has an analogous problem in the matter of pension claimants. In other words we "know how it is ourselves," and, therefore, ought not to be censorious when we come to discuss the over numerous and much too greedy Cubans, who demand pay for service that they never performed.

In Chester River, Coreles River, Prospect Bay and Eastern Bay, Maryland, the waters were driven from their usual depths by recent great storms, with the result that many oyster beds were exposed, or at least left in shallow water.

Numbers of men accordingly availed themselves of the opportunity to pick up oysters and carry them ashore, whence they might take them to market at leisure. Thus, we hear that many oystermen on Kent Island and at Winchester have "made more clear money in a few days than they did during the whole season previous." One man on the island is said to have made a net earning of \$75 in a day and a half. But a useful feature of it all is that the supply of oysters on the bottoms which were uncovered by the storm has been nearly exhausted. The result must be that several years must elapse before there will be any more oysters there of sufficient size to tong.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance seems to be in the enjoyment in an unusual degree of the advertising patronage of candidates for office. In its latest issue it publishes two columns of cards, in which gentlemen of Stafford, Spotsylvania, King George and Caroline appeal to the voters of their respective counties to support them for this, that and (other) office. In the halcyon days of the republic, every newspaper profited by publishing candidates' cards in their advertising columns, but, of late in many localities the custom has been more honored in the breach than the observance.

It is charged that in the Norfolk primary the real viva voce voting system was not used; that it "was necessary to transform the viva voce method into a secret ballot by putting the voter beyond the earshot of the spotters."

In Richmond the ante-bellum "practice" was not followed to the extent of requiring the voter to hand in an endorsed ticket containing the names of the candidates of his preference. Yet that was a very important feature. The tickets thus handed in and filed away would play a very important part indeed should the count be called late enough.

The Barksdale pure election law has been severely criticised, but so far as we are able to judge, it operated most successfully in connection with the primaries recently held throughout the State.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

In Henrico, for example—Petersburg Index-Appal.

The investigation showed that the law was generally obeyed in Henrico during the late campaign. There is every reason to believe that less money was used than ever before in a similar contest. It was also shown that under the law candidates are apt to keep a close watch upon one another.

"Two new Southern Constitutions" is the title of an article by Albert E. McKinley, of Philadelphia, which appears in the last number of the Political Science Quarterly.

The Constitutions referred to are those of Alabama and Virginia, and the author "aims to give a summary view of the principal features" of both instruments. He is sparing in his comments.

The review fills thirty pages of the Quarterly, and the "Times" or the "Dispatch" is cited on nearly every page as authority for statements made.

The Consolidated Coal Company at its meeting held in Baltimore Wednesday decided to reduce the price of soft coal 25 cents a ton "on all local annual contracts." It is stated that the reduction has been made because "the soft coal trade is dull and because there is a congestion in the market, due to a temporary over-supply of small size anthracite coal, which competes for steaming purposes with soft coal."

According to the Danville Register, the city by the Dan is depopulated this week, half the folks being in Greensboro and the other half in attendance upon Richmond's Horse Show.

Of all the States in the Union, not one is in a better position than Virginia to have a successful "Old Home Day," on the same order as that big blow-out at Greensboro, N. C.

When at an election, either primary or the other kind, a ring is crushed, it is quick to cry fraud, its idea being that only a thief is competent to catch another thief, or words to that effect.

The jury said the Hon. Mr. Jim Tillman did not kill anybody. Mr. Gonzales is dead, however, and several people affirm that they saw Tillman shoot him down.

Poultry shows are very popular in North Carolina. Poultry shows are good things to have just before Thanksgiving Day.

Some pills that were not sugar-coated were administered yesterday by the State Board of Pharmacy to sundry applicants for license.

Quite contrary to the general rule in the securities market, the price of Virginia bonds has shown considerable advance of late.

Trend of Thought  
In Dixie Land

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun: "Recently also has the race problem. The whites of Berlin have been treating the colored population of that city almost as roughly as they do up in Indiana and Louisiana."

Austin, Tex., Statesman: "The Panama Canal is having its advocates, Colonel Johnson to the contrary notwithstanding. It is yet an open question as far as the newspapers are concerned, the great majority of which in this country favor the Panama route."

New Orleans Picayune: "Although Utah still sends Mormons to Congress, the Church of Latter Day Saints" is less prominent in our politics than was expected. It looked, fifteen or twenty years ago, as though it was playing a big political game for Mormon colonies were being established in Idaho, Nevada and other neighboring States and territories, which promised to give it in time great influence in Congress. Its political ambition has been less marked of late, and this is largely due to its contribution to the growth of Mormonism as a religion."

Memphis Scimitar: "If information about the cranks that call at the White House is to be suppressed we will be deprived of much information about the movements of many of our leading statesmen."

Birmingham Age-Herald: "The present state of things is not creditable to the country, but the country is in the hands of the Republicans, and nothing perhaps will be done towards the building up of the canal until the people speak in November of next year. This will serve the Pacific roads very well, for all they need is delay and they will fight for delay to the last possible minute."

## A Few Foreign Facts.

Dr. Bellario Sasa, a prominent surgeon, of Lima, Peru, has started for New York, to study the latest advances in medicine and surgery, and then report his observations.

Pope Plus X's old soutane which he wore when Patriarch of Venice, has arrived in Paris, and is used as a storm-wherewith to clothe a wax figure of His Holiness, now shown in the Grevin Museum.

Colonel Cortina, of the Mexican army, has presented President Diaz with a saddle that cost \$20,000. The Colonel has several years superintending the production. It is possible that the saddle will be exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition.

Christine Miranda, better known as Christine Nilsson, the singer, has completed the furnishing of her new palace near Madrid. She has a rare collection of oil paintings and old playbills.

It is proposed to construct a railway from the town of Falcón, coast, to the town of Genesareth, taking in Nazareth and other towns in Galilee. It will be controlled by Germans.

In view of the forthcoming visit of the King and Queen of Italy to France, a strict watch is being kept on the movements of anarchists by French detectives. Four suspected individuals have been arrested at Marseilles.

The British and Foreign Bible Society supported last year in mission last year 1,038 Christian Bible women, who live where only women can take the gospel to their secluded sisters.

The Guard at John Brown's Hanging:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—In your paper of Sunday last, under the caption of 'Story of John Brown Hanging by the Neck,' you have published a story that John Wilson Orr is believed to be the sole survivor of the guard that did duty during the capture and hanging of John Brown, and it is further said that some time ago 'after a thorough search of the country and a carefully inquired into the only about three of the survivors could be located.' I write to say that this 'search' must have been made with very imperfect knowledge of the companies which were on duty at Charlestown at and prior to the execution of John Brown. I was an eye-witness of the execution of John Brown, and I am glad to be able to say that I am still alive. Two large regiments marched together from Augusta county to Harper's Ferry and Charlestown. One was the West Augusta Guard, and the other, known as the Spring Branch Company, then commanded by Captain A. Bushong.

Both of these companies marched together to Harper's Ferry at the beginning of the Civil War, and served together during the war in the Fifth Regiment Virginia Infantry, of the 'Stone-Wall' Brigade.

The West Augusta Guard was from the city of Staunton and its immediate vicinity, and since reading the article above mentioned, I have made a list of eleven names of men known to have been with the West Augusta Guard at the execution of John Brown, and known to me to be now living. A careful examination would result in adding more names to the list. The Spring Hill Company went from a section of the county some ten or twelve miles from Staunton. I know several men now living who were with that company at the execution of John Brown.

It is reasonably certain that there are now living in Augusta county as many as twenty-five men who were on duty with the guards that did duty during the capture and hanging of John Brown. The 'Old Richmond Greys' was on duty there, and I think also the old Richmond Blues, and some of them doubtless still survive.

Very truly yours, etc., JAMES H. BUCKNER, JR. (Of course, there are a score of men, or more, right here in Richmond, who as members of the Virginia military companies were present at the hanging of John Brown. Mr. Orr's reminiscences may have been intended to refer to the civil guard; to the sheriff and his deputies and extra deputies—whereas it expressly included the military who were present. The letter in question was from Philadelphia and the Mr. Orr quoted was at the time, 1859, a member of the Wheeling Fencibles.—Editor of The Times-Dispatch.

## Could I Go Back.

Could I go back again the selfsame way Where I love and I that wondrous yesterday Walked hand in hand with tender lips and eyes, I think perhaps, now grief hath made me wise, I would not blunder where the pitfalls lay.

I would not be so sure, so quick to stray, So certain of the sun-filled, cloudless skies, But over-careful of what storms might rise, Could I go back.

Oh, useless words, too impotent to say! Who seeks in winter for the suns of May! Or stands again where last night's moonlight lies? Oh, heart, our folly lost us Paradise—Poor Prodigal, too late, I turn to pray.—Could I go back!

—Theodosia Garrison in Collier's Weekly.

Thalhimer's  
Black  
Dress Goods

Probably Zibelines lead in favor in black dress goods, though there is almost equally good demand for Black Broadcloth and Venetian and Cheviot in the heavier weights for street wear. The thin black stuffs are called for evening wear. One practically suits her individual taste and purse.

36-inch 25c. value Danish Cloth, only, yard.....	167c
Zibeline and Camel's Hair Cheviots, dame fashion's newest creations, yard, from 50c. to.....	\$2.50
Brand, Costume, Melton and Kersey Cloths, from \$1.00 per yard to.....	\$3.00
50-inch Granites, from 75c. yard to.....	\$1.00
Readona, Crepes, Meltons and Prunella Cloths, from \$1.00 per yard to.....	\$1.25
Elegant quality, in our Peau de Sole, at \$1.50 to.....	\$2.50
Turkish Mohairs and Mohair Sicilians, elegant lustre and reversible, from 40c. yard to.....	\$1.25

We have an assortment in quality and prices of Unfinished Worsteds and Herringbone Cheviots. Ask to see them.

Our Priestley-Made Mourning Vells and Veilings are the most complete in the city.

MANY EXHIBITS  
IN EXPOSITION

The St. Louis Commissioners Hold an Interesting All-Day Session.

The Virginia St. Louis Commission had an interesting all-day session at their headquarters, No. 14 Governor Street, yesterday. Mr. Patton was prevented by sickness from attending. Commissioners G. W. Kolner and A. M. Bowman and Assistant Commissioners G. M. Murrell and W. W. Baker were present; also T. C. Morton, press representative, and G. W. Stone and J. Lyman Babcock, collectors of exhibits.

Captain Stone reported that the tobacco men of the principal markets of the State are ready, both buyers and manufacturers, to begin putting up their exhibits as soon as they know what space they can get. The unusual depression in the tobacco trade will influence the exhibit, and it is probable that it will not be as extensive as had been at first anticipated, but will be a fine one.

Mr. Stone is just back also from the peanut belt. He visited Petersburg, Suffolk, Norfolk, Smithfield, found the peanut men enthusiastic about the exhibit of their great staple. He attended a meeting at Suffolk of leading men in the trade, representing a list of 75 per cent of those engaged in it. They agreed to fill the space allowed them with the nuts in every shape, with all its by-products, such as candy, oil, butter, health food, medicine made from the gum of the nut, even the hull and the skin in the nut being utilized. A factory in Norfolk is now, he stated, making five tons per day of peanut butter. These dealers and manufacturers will spend several hundred dollars on this exhibit.

Superintendent Murrell reported that he is just back from a trip among the apple counties. The following counties are getting up a large collection of apples: Patrick, Franklin, Roanoke, Botetourt, Bedford, Amherst, Nelson, Albemarle, Rappahannock, Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Augusta, and it was determined to collect if possible 1,000 barrels.

The crop in Virginia is so fine and large that Virginia must show up well in this particular, and it is hoped other counties will contribute. The same can be said of corn and it is proposed to collect one hundred barrels of that grain. These counties are collecting corn of the best quality, and it will be shown in the ear, on the stalk, and shelled: Augusta, Fluvanna, Halifax, Charlotte, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Albemarle, Pittsylvania, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Loudoun, Fauquier, Essex and Henry.

It is hoped that other corn counties will join in this effort and let Virginia have an exhibit equal to the best. It developed that Virginia will also have a good exhibit of huckwheat and a specimen of cotton from Mecklenburg, which furnishes a quality of finer fiber than any other that reaches this market.

Mr. Babcock, of Princess Anne, reported that his fish and oyster catching had been interfered with by the great storms on Tidewater, but he had secured a rare fifty pound sea-wolf, a lot of tumblers of the mackerel family weighing forty pounds each, a fine lot of bass, salmon, sea chubs, hog fish and fine specimens of flying fish which had been sent on to be stuffed and modeled.

The Lynnhaven and other celebrated varieties of Chesapeake oysters will be ready in a short time for preparation and preservation. He will then apply to the supervisors of those counties, about twelve of them, to make appropriations to pay the expense of this characteristic display of their section.

Captain Morton had to say that the Virginia building was constantly going in favor and the fund daily increasing. It got new impetus from the favor with which it had been received at the University, where nearly every one contributed. The idea of having an exhibit of that kind in the Exposition building, which had been suggested there, was regarded with favor by the commission.

Colonel Bowman reported on the plan for securing an exhibit from the United States Arsenals Mining Company of dynamite. This is the only arsenic mine in this country. It is being worked with energy and success, and an electric line is to be constructed from Shawsville, or the Norfolk and Western Railroad, to this point. Terry's Park, in Floyd, on Bowman's correspondence with the company had resulted in the assurance from the president of this half million dollar company that he might certainly count on an interesting exhibit of natural and manufactured arsenic from them.

During the session Mr. A. A. Gray, from Palmyra, Va., called with a magnificent two pound Keiffer pear and presented it to the board. It will be preserved for the St. Louis show.

Hon. W. H. H. was directed to attend the Daughters of the Revolution State convention at Danville the 29th instant, where the matter of adding the building fund, which has so much interested the ladies of this organization, will be finally put in shape.

After a long session the board adjourned at 8 P. M., to meet here again the 18th of November.

## POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.

No. 5.

## Incident of the French Camp.

ROBERT BROWNING.

Robert Browning was born May 7, 1812, in Camberwell, near London. He died at Venice, December 12, 1880. He was distinctly a poet who wrote of the mind and its phases, rather than the world outside. Though his first work showed originality, he failed to catch the public taste until the latter part of his life, when his fame became world wide. He is ranked by his admirers as hardly less than Shakespeare, and, indeed, his clear and intensely wrought studies of human life have always impressed people with his power. Ratisbon is known in Germany as Regensburg. It is a celebrated city situated on the right bank of the Danube about sixty five miles North of Munich. "Marshal" means for field Marshal, the highest officer of the French army.



YOU know, we French storm'd Ratisbon:

A mile or so away  
On a little mound, Napoleon  
Stood on our storming day;  
With neck out-thrust, you fancy how,  
Legs wide, arms lock'd behind.  
As if to balance the prone brow  
Oppressive with its mind.

Just as perhaps he mus'd "My plans  
That soar, to earth may fall,  
Let once my army leader, Lannes,  
Wave at yonder wall,"—  
Out 'twixt the battery smokes there flew  
A rider, bound on bound  
Full-galloping; nor bridle drew  
Until he reached the mound.

Then off there flung in smiling joy,  
And held himself erect  
By just his horse's mane, a boy;  
You hardly could suspect—  
(So tight he kept his lips compress'd,  
Scarcely any blood came through)  
You look'd twice ere you saw his breast  
Was all but shot in two.

"Well," cried he, "Emperor, by God's grace  
We've got you Ratisbon!  
The Marshal's in the market-place,  
And you'll be there anon  
To see your flag-bird flap his vans  
Where I, to heart's desire,  
Perch'd him!" The chief's eye flash'd; his plans  
Sord'd up again like fire.

The chief's eye flash'd; but presently  
Softened itself, as sheathes  
A film the mother-eagle's eye  
When her bruis'd eagle breathes.  
"You're wounded!" "Nay," the soldier's pride  
Touch'd to the quick, he said:  
"I'm kill'd aye!" And his chief beside,  
Smiling the boy fell dead.

Robert Browning

Poems you ought to know began in The Times-Dispatch Sunday, October 11, 1908. One is published each day.

HANDSOME

## SCRAP BOOKS

TO PRESERVE THE  
POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

15c Each.

TIMES-DISPATCH BUSINESS OFFICE.

## Fine Furniture for Fall

brides can be found at our stores. We are now occupying the attractive store, No. 1409 East Main Street, in addition to our old stand, which gives us space to show a more complete stock than ever. We have many new designs and patterns in

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Brass and Iron Beds,  
Dining-Room, Kitchen and Hall Furniture,  
Bedding, Floor Coverings,  
Cook Stoves, Ranges and Heaters for Wood, Coal or Oil.

Low Prices | JONES BROS. & CO. Liberal Terms.  
1408 and 1409 EAST MAIN STREET.

RICHMOND HORSE SHOW.  
October 13-17—Reduced Rates Via R. F. & P.

Rate: One fare for round trip, plus 50 cents for admission to Horse Show. Tickets on sale at all stations, October 12th to 17th, inclusive, final limit October 19, 1908; good going only on date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction.

W. P. TAYLOR,  
Traffic Manager.

CASTORIA  
For Infants and Children.

The Kind-You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher

If you want boarders, use a Times-Dispatch Want Ad. You will get them.

LOW RATES WEST AND NORTH-  
WEST.

Via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, every day until November 30, 1908.

\$33, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other Pacific Coast points. \$30, Chicago to Salt Lake City, Ogden, Grand Junction and many other points in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming. Low rates